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Ινδία with the accusative

with the accusative

with the ablative

with the accusative and ablative

with the accusative and ablative

accusative – "enclitic pronouns – with the genitive" 149

Introductory Statement

It is perhaps the most satisfactory method of [illegible] to make a [illegible] of [illegible] by [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible] ready and advised and the [illegible] edition of Prince [illegible] found the [illegible] the standard editions generally used were consulted [illegible] as above [illegible] were consulted and the [illegible] printed.

Editions of other [illegible] which [illegible] standard, inside, ed;

Fragmenta Romanorum Fragmenta – Ribbeck

[illegible]

Fragmenta – Ribbeck

Poetarum Romanorum Fragmenta – Baehrens

[illegible]

Editions Poetarum Scriptorum de Re Rustica used

[illegible]

were Scriptorum Reliquiae – Meyer

Fragmenta Scriptorum Fragmenta Philologae Nova

Bibliography

in this paper are:

Lindsay – The Latin language

Stolz – und Sommer – Lateinische Grammatik –

Draeger – Historische Syntax der Lateinischen Sprache

Woltze – Syntaxis Priscorum scriptorum Latinorum

Cum Romanorum post Carentium

Brenemann – Riley Schlutter – Lodge Miller

Lateinischen

Zeiler – Beiträge zur Geschichte der Lat. Sprache

Conrad – De historici vestigii in Tacitum [illegible]

of the words can be made to represent [illegible]

and [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
these compounds.

Distinctions will be taken on the part of many
of the words which they have adopted
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

Ac. 548 une hac unam tissue.

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

As. 230 annum hunc ne sit cum quoquam alio.

Annum hunc and hunc are found in the combination four times in As. 235, 635, 721, 753 and Pers. 172. Hunc is strengthened by perpetuum As. 235 and 721 and by totum As. 635 and 753, having much the force of the preposition per or expressing time.

As. 235 perpetuum annum hunc mihi ti servias. Annum is not used with the preposition in to express that relationship. It will be seen under hic that hunc with tuus or meus is used with the preposition in such a way that the preposition when another adjective or adverb comes between it and hunc is not used with the first word. Hunc and hujus are also found in combination.

Some instances in Plautus of the omission of the preposition with hic occur.

Pers. 172 Hanc ubi hanc tecum consumpsi.

Nigesta 14-2-19 Convivere: — habitationem in annum

Ps. 190 hunc annum quod actis [illegible] familiae meae in Terence. Eunt. 30 [illegible] in diebus [illegible] ipse mihi est familia Cicero, Cicero ad fam. 8-2-1, ut in totum vitam gravioris actis Cato, de Agri Cult. 55-10, actis emicuisse in annos [illegible]

Annos. This plural form is used by Plautus in the [illegible] time construction seventeen times and by Terence four times.

Plautus uses is modifiers a variety of numerals, [illegible] Stich. 160, 166, Frag. 3 Ba. ent. 63, septendecim Cist. 755 [illegible] et viginti Rud. 1382, tresginta Merc. 524, 1017, octoginta [illegible] quattuor, in a closely kindred construction, Merc. 673, [illegible] with sobrino) Merc. 341, octoginta Ps. 82 [illegible] and octogentos Mil.

Terence has sedecim Hec. 526. 693, sexaginta Haut. 52. [illegible] Cist. 755; Mil. 1081, Cist Merc. 59, centum Epid. 219, Ter. Hec. 128, complures Stic. 170 and Terence has tot Hec. 555. Plautus has also the stretch [illegible] were expressed in middle [illegible] Mil. 1179, with the substantive and of the simpler, with

-ause found in the accusative and ablative, Wheeler, Syntax
Note, drags, 1-106. This construction is not found in Terence,
1-16-3 where examples are given), but the construction is
With annos Plautus uses as modifies adjectives
which give a force expressed at a later time by the
preposition per. Stich. 16 (expectavi eum annos, didici
In point of age stops the construction in with an
regular except the accusative with est, which is
in a prolepsis by Plautus and will be noticed more
avails himself of sweeping and very general ge-

in this construction, Pers. 6 [illegible] once with certain intervening words.

This form is not found in Seneca who spreads this extent of time by the use of dein triginta Hec 421 : dein [illegible] cetus was Men. 951 trigintā diēs.

[illegible] by Plautus and Terence, [illegible] is [illegible] of annuus cetus explained by Mantius Sat. 1-14-4.

used five times by Plautus, Most. 954, Pers. 87, Ps. 823, Stich. 154, Trin. 543 and twice by Terence, Eun. 277, Haut. 1[illegible]. In eum, eās is the preceding ending in the manuscripts. [illegible] Haut. 115, P alone has -ēs, and in Eun. 277 the reading [illegible] is not sure.

amples in Plautus and in one of the two in Terence. [illegible]

[illegible] In the use of modifiers Terence agrees the best with Plautus, 277 examples to 276, Ter. 277 examples to 276, Plautus, nos mensis quietum adsem.

[illegible] Cuncta is used with the substantive. Omnis, a comparison [illegible]

Diem, the singular form, is used in this [illegible] by Plautus nine times, As. 947, Men. 95[illegible], Mer. 942, 5[illegible], Mo. 277, Pist. 785, Poen. 115, Stich. 721 - Inc. 7, and by Terence [illegible] times, Ad. 33 - Hec. 760 Ter. 2 4

diem Ps. 84 7; hunc diem unum Merc. 542. Stich. 412; multum Merc. 585; totum Pers. 115; Truc. 706, expletum Ps. 1; in point of, together with construction with diem is very rare: excepto hunc diem, Mil. 77. According to the index to Plautus, only hunc is the only adjective used with diem with the preposition in is used. In with the accusative in omnibus Plautus is usual, but greater variety occurs with unum hunc diem and hunc diem unum. both

Dies, the plural form is used in this construction Plautus thirty-four times by Terence ten times.

dies noctesque As. 632. Most. 22, 235; Rud. 385; Prin 287; Ine 701; Am. 7

dies atque noctes Cas. 520.

noctes et dies As. 753; Merc. 46; Stich. 5; — Sen. [illegible].

noctesque et dies noctuque et dies Cas. 823 cet. 278 — Ind. 67

Plautus uses all 4; the combination found in Cicero

Rosc. Am. p. 142. But it is omitted by Becher, Sprach. Plaut.

the text of Müller, in Cat. 11-26, Mur. 2-26-17,

pro Mur. 37-78 and pro Cluent. 66-190.

For these combinations in Cicero and Livy compare Ind.

L. C. and P. G. Aptt., Mr. Lane -- Per apud Livium, Livii Sermo

Plautus has three, different

in which noctis comes first, but the collocation is
[illegible] Caecil, Cic. de sen. 1-1. Plautus has four different forms
of the combination of the singulars, in all of which the
form nocte or noctu comes first; nocte — ut die adv. 71
noctuque ut still Cas. 823, nec octo nec sine Aul. prol. 4;
neque — neque sine Trin. 862. Since words not
[illegible] first, die ac nocte 4-22-5, 24-20-13, diem ac noctem 3-17-1;
3-6-25-4; diem noctemque 22-1-20, 24-17-7 nec die nec noctu 24-
12-5; nocte ac die 25-39-11, nec noctu nec die 28-6-11.

The proportion of examples in Plautus, as contrasted with
the later writers, in which noctis and nocte come first in the
[illegible] — [illegible] — [illegible].

examples that I found from the early [illegible]
Enn. Ann. 224 Bachrens noctesque diesque
[illegible]

the combinations in Cicero, explains the forms, in which with times first, as the old form. La Roche, in his notes on Thucyd 5-490, cites examples showing that ΤΟΥΣ ΤΡΙΣ ΤΕ ΚΑΙ ΠΕΝΤΕ is the prevailing form in Homer.

δις is used with numerals eight times in Plautus and once in Terence, Hec. 221, Pa. 321, Eun. 166, Heaut. 421, Phil. 743, viginti As. 701, Men. 450, Trigінta Men. 451, Hec 421. Plautus uses them four times in compounds with the days in round numbers.

Less definite numeral forms are used with dis. The indeclinable form, is used three times, always with the plural on account of its indefinite nature Hec 241, Phil. 558, Ter. Ad. 1

Aliquot the inclined form, is used with other expressions Heaut, Men. 450, Pa. 285-21, Phil. 872, Terence Eun. 37, Heaut. 751, Prol. 159. The editors of Terence read in all these cases

Paulto is used four times by Plautus, always with

[illegible] three times with hoc, Men. 1 es, Mat. [illegible], Ps. q. Rud. [illegible]
[illegible] is used by Plaut, Hec. 1165, and [illegible] Plaut
Plautus, Rud. 131.

Hoc is used as a modifier of dies and time by Plautus
in five of these examples one expresses present-future time,
three times with iam and multos Men. 104, Ps. q. Rud. 13, once
with iam and [illegible] Rud. 131 and once with [illegible] Mat. 226,
[illegible]
with aliquot, in two of which a numeral is added [illegible]
[illegible] Ps. 771 [illegible]
Haut. 752 and illos — aliquot — dies Plaut. 159. Hosce is used of
[illegible]
once of eos, Hec. 177, primos dies complusculos, much like
an example in which Plautus uses eos, Rud. 131 iam [illegible]
[illegible]
Plautus [illegible]
eos sex dies. This force of eos is found in Plautus Ps.
[illegible]
Eos is used as a modifier by Plautus [illegible]

by the preposition per Aul. 73, Stich. 153 and continues

In point of syntax, the construction with dis is nigro

more restricted in the Classical period,

as combination and reduplication

greater variety than Terence. Both points are illustrated by

the following

Men. 450 bonis dignus dignis dis

Ps. 321 hoc sex vis dignos

Ps. 283 dignos hos vis

Eun. 151, Haut. 752 hoc dignost vis.

Terence uses this combination in a kindred construction

but does not go as far.

dignos with a numeral

TLL with numerous exx. Inscriptions 3-68-3, 7-34-5, 7-39-9, 21-1

plus one Cato inc. orig 4-7, cited in addition 3-76 and

Finitus. 87-24, Loco de Agri Cult. 1561, vicus ad Att 4-4b-1 and de Finibus 2-19-62.

Noctem is used in place of time (methu tis) times, by Plautus and several times as object

with a dream,

Hor. 158 — cum multo hanc mercem vides,

This is a strong corroboration of the correction, by Comparison, of the manuscript reading hac vete to nave or time, made by the editors,

— Ver. III —

: Eunuchus. Annum is used as modifier Amph. 639. :

d in a manner of examples in which it is explained by the object of a verb: but in force expresses the time of an engagement, a form of expression found in English as, He wastes his mornings, His evenings are occupied.

Stich. 437-8 - ad amicam transibo meam
Mi esse e captivum noctem;

AS. 736 Noctem amens et censum tibi et dares.

Ad. 194 hanc tibi noctem honoris causa gratiam dare

so Tusc. 938. Noctem is used as a sort of cognate accus

occurs in Cato, de Agri Cult. 10-2. Some [illegible]

[illegible] for iecur ide leg. 3-3-7, in an old law, [illegible] in

[illegible]; Suetonius 100; [illegible]

[illegible] and tiennium, with ebhine, and [illegible] which

[illegible] classical forms.

Of the compounds, or deiz, iduum, a common term

Comic or tragic fragments or [illegible] only in

(Plautus). It is used by Cicero, Livy, in extent [illegible]

construction above Lucr. 1.87, 3.36, and with [illegible] position Lucr. 1.

iridium is used by Lucretius nine times and by Horace

times. This form is found [illegible] only

and only [illegible] Cic. Att. 10. 17. 6 [illegible]

[illegible] tridium, is used [illegible]

to the future, Luc. 1076, Mk. 7, and with ... to the past, Ac. 428. ... is used alone ... 558, 957); continuous (Mk. 742); ... est. 104, and ... is used without ... expectation (Ac. 1119). ... ... Continuous ... Rom. 1220). ... ...

Rem. 720 nam med aetatem videram. ac mentem

in Rem. 734 the force is different as shown by the context

-dinem, aetatem a long time, as e.g. in Poen. 636, aeta-

aetatem in the sense of a long period, time is set in

aetatem is modified by
a modifier of aetatem / adj.: / is negative is
nonassertive / is extended by the
the parallel set in with / assigns / and / support aeta-
tem / of aetatem / without modifier

Terence does not use a comparative in the construction / expect of time. The construction is avoided by the use of a demonstrative

Haut. 62, annos sexaginta natus is qui haut prius est comicis.

Hec. 421, Dies tris iam haut quicquam in navi fuit.

In Eun. 184 plus biduom is said but vidiuom is the right ... and not that ... Tim. 702 minus quindecim dies erat

In speaking of with dates Ter. is comparative in ... Plautus in the simple and the relative ...

Mene test- over a year ago.

in the early fragments vel rare componetur in epist. (
Cat. 2-10, Vulgar 2.10-); in Caesarius 52 non pus tridum, a mid.

Ennius ann. 384 (Bach) septingenti sunt paulo plus aut minus anni.
C.I.L. I-206-151 Hamilius dies a.d. VIIII quei sunt antiquissimi.

tant.o tanto. The ablative is rare, only two examples occur.

Most. 494, qui abhinc septingenti annis occisus fuit.
The other example is in Liv. in Verr. 2-130, The latest edition

The other examples have the accusative with ablative, Dec. 38, Cas. prol. 89, Stich. 137 and Dec. 341.

Terence has the regular construction in all instances and. 6 Hec. 822 and Phor. 1017.

Men. 205 exuatur nimis ego istanc amo ami apsit mal.

Dec. 392 si ipsus rorem ibi mi habebat quod dem mi mit.

Amph. prol. 61 etiam histones amo, non in poscaenis ni

A good example of this use of amo is found in

Lucilius 2.-23. dium amo an horno lite vbsteneis a iro.

Abhinc is found in the only fragments in two examples.

Pupilius 133 abhinc triennium. Laberius 13 abhinc mensem duos.

Accusative

Aul. prol. 3 hanc aborsum dicam multos annos aet quom possideo et colo.

and I am afraid I find it in a little too much
a settlement and I distribute some of it
this and yours.

I like use of in with the sense of into or until, which
is found in classical writers and more frequently in vul-
gate, is not found in Caesar but is in Livy.

in one sense in this sense, and
in

since in

does not

Cas. 5·63. Stultitia magna est ...

333. 372, 393, Prov. 815; Zenil. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[

In Mem. 98, Brix and Zeib. and Schmidt emend in accordance with manuscripts in reading in vias, but I think that the ablative in vii is warranted, as the distributive force is expressed in the case,

Mem. 191 Cum suspirabo, diva, cuncta in die,

On the other hand we should read in vias with the manuscripts, where the distributive numeral is used,

Prop. Trist. V. 10 ... in vias binas ...

Inf. Trist III. 14 the manuscript reading is in vii but it is emended to read in vias on account of the distinctive.

... getting through the ... ,

Aen. 324 Cursu ... te ... sed in somnum dum sibi ... dum does not ... this case in Latin but is ... in French, Cf. 3-27-42 cui ... in dum, dicisse "dixi".

In the ... ...

in with the accusative in ... and ... in ... in ... and ... in ... C.d. ... and in ... 1-1010. In ... is used in ... 2 ... in ... is a better reading (cf. Ribbeck, Rhein. Mus. 2 p. 124)

cui saepe mihi imperii phrygiam in ...

... limited in its use in Plautus and Terence. With its distinctive ...

... Plautus ... and ... and ... the ...

... Per ... at the ... in ..., is ... Plautus, Cist. ... and Inv. ..., per annonam

... per ... ablat ...

... Plautus has ...

... with the meaning ... Plautus ... Pers. ... in

per ... sec. b ...

... per ... annos. Incerti ... (Rudens 3 ... 2 ...

... per ... a force which is not common until after the classical ...

This force is, though rare, existing from b, ... the ...

and 1 sil, later de legi alt. pp. 18; 171. ... per in

this force in ... sec. examples, cf. ipsi ... syntax ... p. ...

Examples of other meanings of per in time relations in the early fragments are, per id tempus, Porcius ... Behrens p. 478) 1-4-10; per idem tempus Varro frag. p. 174-5; frag. F 29.; Enc. 82 (Ribbeck 1-p. 244); per ... (Varro ... p. 191) ...

in the tragic fragments,

Attius 417 ferrique usque adhuc?

— dative of the proportion usually,

14-24 qui compos voluque gradu [illegible] uno.

fer- nunc -ocris - in Ennius sat. 46-47.

[illegible]-fer, Paccuvius 327, Attius 381.

mollis fer, Pacuvius 43, Lucilius 57.

[illegible]-fer, Lucilius 52.

Lucilius 57. ut imperiosa [illegible].

[illegible]

[illegible] -fer in Plautus and Terence [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Time When or Within which
Cases Without Prepositions

In some cases it is used without a modifier. See Thuc. Amph. 2. 91, Mor. 205 and Dwc. 393, anno and the abl. of a year equivalent to date or coming with the ordinal (cf. page 36). In another case,

Most. 505, anno vicesimo primum eloquii,

the abl. of extent (cf. page 39). In another case,

Curc. 457 non potuerat nec anno circumisisse,

the abl. of degree of difference. The word occurs in two cases, Rud. 630, 631, viginti, the ordinal, and postquam are used together as conjunctions.

Anno is used with the preposition in by Plautus only in

Bac. 1127 Fer in annum.

Terence uses anno but once and then in expressing the time of a single day.

[illegible] (sic or seen) [illegible] negative sentence also giving the notion of extent, time or duration.

Enn. 331 Illum oppet mihi deierare his mensibus

[illegible]

Plaut. 1203 Nisi, ni invito domino meo diebus paucis liberas.

Plaut. 238 negue vibes apud me nisi decem dies.

[illegible] negative sentence, Most. 238, is only equivalent to apud me [illegible] Most. 238 the modifier is apud and dies, is used alone, as the modifier, the preposition in is

Capt. 167 nam in dum convido domum in his diebus. [illegible]

with the same modifier as in Plaut. 1207, in three [illegible]

Andr. 104 in diebus paucis.

Plaut. 643 ego pogo dicat me in diebus paucis, eandem virum esse.

For emendations see Plaut. 1207, compare the Ritschl edition of the

[illegible] without a difference in modifiers or meaning. [illegible]

Catullus 13.2 Lesbia mea — apud me [illegible]

Die is used thirty-four times by Plautus [illegible] once time and four times by Terence. In all cases [illegible] used with adjective modifiers. In two cases in Plautus [illegible] in three cases [illegible] in the [illegible] cases [illegible] in a locative.

In Plautus unus is the modifier nine times and [illegible] once, [illegible] in the expression in, in passing one, many times in a day. [illegible] would take in, expression in, in Plautus [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] and extent of time. The same [illegible] occurs Capt. 31 in una [illegible] in [illegible] in a [illegible] in [illegible]

Luc. 9 07 numquam hoc uno die spectatur opus.

In the Fr. we easily use die in such a case the verse
does thus an iambic verse and one of Horace epistles
(epist. 7 17 in which two was not used with die), 2 m. 1 v. 110, die
75; Pers 5 2. In one verse two die is placed by-matter with
which die has another meaning,

Hym. 1103 una matre nata et pari uno uno die.

In the same way Ritschl inserted una in Mil. 4 3 in which
(v. 5) the manuscript reading is irregular,

Mil. 4 Quae nunc una in civitate ea uno die.

But the last editors, however, have not accepted this mende-
-ment and have left the manuscript reading.

Po. 1173 Quotiens ille pessime me pervenisti? Illo uno die.

Luc. 424 cuncto die non pieri oportet.

(Next page 39). In Germania Latina vicus is used. The die
could not be the ablative. And so Luc. 1 v. 4 [illegible]

[illegible]

Stricta - ie, over cast days - lies in the nets: 12, cast over

nets, a wet day, Hand. 3., page 41. and on trees

Reder, never on sprechs branch or trellis p. 10.

Schmidt, under new sprech branch or trellis 2, 7.

Wid, and feminine, occurs in other constructions in

one in Trance,

Vid Frag. 90 quam ad solitum & mihi dixis iam, cave dementaveris.

Plaut. 523 tibi quidamst olim dicta, quam ad curas tuas, stulta,

dicta praecatitata Pa. 374 and 622 longa Epid 545; dicta Rd. 515 cet

dictus Hand. 1. 2.

In the Comic and Tragic fragments the only complete

[illegible] is cited by Nonius 522-7 in printing, but the construction is

the same as in [illegible].

In the two cases in Terence and in twenty-four in

Heri occurs in Plautus [illegible]

Capt. 563, Cas. 309, Men. 794, 796, Most. 280, Pa. 318.

Pa. 318 Cuia fod qua opera medem tibi

Capt. 563 Cuia opera mihi cant sodalem qua iste.

Ae. 794 Retinet gratiam ei rem ne vos sibi opera amisi

Adventus expresses time with an additional idea; cause, in Paulus,

Epid. 21 Adeptabilem ei fi reintum tus ad. retinadportare.

Most. 361 Sicul ego ad vetus patriá nunc gessero, quid faciam miser.

Stich. 407 eo nunc Laetantis faciam adventu meo.

Venire.

Men. 347 quam inventa ea dimitat pecunias reciam modi.

Cist. 526 ... et pedem unde nisi pedetur detrimentum accipere.

Pertico pedatu is used with the same force in Cato, agr. 9=5;

is used with the same force in Hedrigarius 13=19. Porticus and

are found in a Agric fragment,

Pacuv. 88 Quisque portus spectat undorum, ventum ignat.

Portus is used with the force of time in Plautus, Mil.

Labore is used with the meaning of fatum by Plautus,

Amph. 487 Deus exanimavit me. et patris misereat,

me et labore exstet servumne dicas.

Amph. 1135 me portus deus spirit simul.

Of the three words portus alone is used by Terence

and is found in the same construction in the Agric fragments.

Enn. 61 Sues ui fuit --- fuisse Pergamenchus.

27

Actus, in the sense of act, a division of the play. It. used as

Hec. 3 Primus actus itaque.

Relative Pronouns, qui and quae are used as substitutes for

my Plautus Amph. 132, Ho. 765; Bac. 341, Cas. 565; Men. 749, Mer. 36; Cen. 344,

Ps. 27). The antecedent stands in the relative clause. Amph. 532, Bac.

341, Poen. 344, Ps. 27).

Amph. 532 qua ornatu ne Amisti eodem ubis.

Bac. 341 quin habeas istud quo dic istuc facias.

In Cas. 565 the dative form, quoi (AF. cui BVEJZ), is found

in the manuscripts and used by some of the editors, now by Leo

with his punctuation and interpretation; Kampmann (Die Lat. Rel. p. 8)

Cas. 563 stultitia magna est, mea quidem sententia,

[illegible] Amph. 175, 492, 366, 367, 470, 544, 670, 768, Aud. 74, 784(2), Sac. 971, 1070, Capt. 80, 83, Cas. 352, Ist. 43, 183, Epid. 605, 654, Men. 413, 770(2), 989, Mer. 92, Mil. 3, Pers. 243, 753(2), 754(2), Poen. 524, Ps. 260, 1029, 1033, 1261, 1281, Stich. 81, 402, 411, 507, Tim. 592, 702, 1182, Trin. 75, 236. In Terence, I have found seven examples of this kind of ablative absolute, Ad. 256, 475, 860, 870, And. 181, 412, 923, Eun. 53, 762, Haut. 840, Phor. 74.

[illegible] 656, 680, 683, 647, Aul. 95, 484, Bac. 263, 301, 335, 336, 483, Cas. 423, Cist. 105, Cur. 32, 434, 711, 712, 714, Epid. 82, Men. 492, 624, Mil. 866, 1006, 1341, Most. 564, 1016, 1124, 1134, 1164, Poen. 368, Ps. 126, 127, Rud. 113, Stich. 15, 131, 525, 538, Trin. 167, Truc. 583. It is found in Terence, Eun. 649, 1059, Haut. 231, 280, 1042, Hec. 269, 674, 712, Phor. 258, 450, 577. In Eun. 649, Thraso uses clauste with a form of ambio, a construction not found in Plautus. A skeleton like that of Terence and vicena is exposed by the ablative absolute construction, [illegible] Pers. 822. The Terence idiom is weaker in accepto 45, 755, Mil. 1424, 57, Inspicato Eun. 187, Inspecto 1 pl. 694, Eun. 665, Men. 372, Stich. 1424, and the

indicente Hd. 507, oriente Lun. 956, ascendente And. 608, ostentibus

(Abstinens verbum with negatives in which time is implored as

Prim. 71, venire cibo Prim. 630, intego exercitu et praesidiis Pra. 754, ut

florida atque otiosa Prae. 75, de vicentia Foen. 728, Prim. 1815, omnis tui

ore Prim. 446, ab inimicis Hirt. 583, ab inimicis atque invitis Hirt.

714, invito Ampl. 663, Hal. 774, 758, 757, Capt. 709, Cas. 815, Epid. 559, Pers.

107, Rud. 712, 713, 796, capite cano Pers. 305, mihi tritico Mil. 821. Ab cor-

responding forma in Terence are, mel crivo Haut. 102, te crivo Hec.

crivo Hec. 61, mea crivo Hec. 99, de calva et pertita Lun. 257, ne-

cato Pers. 791, invito Hd. 155, 195, And. 603, 691, Haut. 995.

916 pro succore atque incolore, Pra. 579 pro impolluto, 570 ne

Terence Hec. 560, Lun. 99[illegible], Prim. 1015 [illegible], Hec. 515

(1. viribus, inesta, tempore, utinam, eo, clavo, [illegible]

re, [illegible]is, secundis, itinere, negotiis,

Viribus is used with in twice in Plautus to denote the, It was observed, page 60, that opibus with vis as its only modifier used with eo, but the construction opibus vestris for a verbal, the preposition is not used,

two examples where pares or parendo, in the instrumental case taken the preposition and in one case with it, [illegible]

Trin. 647 Ego ingeo dicat vel in dictus favoribus, medium immolo,

[illegible]

Mostel. 104 Fue in dictus favoris, dictus [illegible] with meat

Vis with in is used in Plautus only in class two, [illegible]

It is not used with <u>in</u> preposition in verse.

<u>Noctu</u> is not used with <u>in</u> by either Plautus or Terence, but with adjectival modifiers is used without the preposition (Merry, page 74). It is used by Lucretius (Bk. I, line 260 <u>noctu in terris</u>, etc.) <u>Imperat in somnis</u>, Aeneid, 2.65 <u>in noctu arena</u> and Cn. Matius <u>in noctu</u> but this is an emendation of Ribbeck in the manner

<u>quadriduo</u> is used with <u>in</u> twice in Plautus never without <u>in</u> [illegible]

in ea tempore, in Amore with the rec. Jamieri is found twice in Plautus and two times in Terence, Eugt 85,

Amph. 1077 Ut ad Mercurium in tempore omnibus rebus.

Capt. 314 Quantum est hominum optumum in tempore

Stich. 755 Veni in tempore.

Trin. 364 in tempore ut eam veni.

Ter. Eun. 467 Ac tu cum primum video in tempore huc te subripe,

Abraham, Stud. Plaut. 2.100 adds ut in tempore is not found

with the supporters the passages in Terence, with Plautine

indirection Towards variety of expression, to keep here the meaning

reading, in tempore. In tempore is found in rec. Later pas-

sages 82-4 Sextus Veris six in tempore, in omnibus Amph. 1 ... ab

in ipso tempore with the word missing a little ... and

... Stich. 744, Trin. 1164, 1175.

Ist. 664 an quia dicere obicit me --- in tempore ipse.

... 626 opportune te nihil principio ...

Ad. 216, 827, 994; Haut. 507, 827.

Ad. 216. ueuisse in uoce uenisse uarinne uenisset uenne, uoco is not used with embroil nor in Plautus; nor ...

... in-luco, from in voc. of is + uoco, whence under inuico, with ... time. ... uinnes is used by Terence. ...

Stratio, with the voice, comport is used with in by Terence ...

... 1265 in compositis, du ... ui ... one verses in a comic ...

in re praesenti on the act of the time is the *in* [illegible]

in re praesenti is explained as *in praesentia* [illegible]

B.G. 1-15, but is regarded by Hirtius Caesar and Nepos and [illegible]

In with many words expressing *action* is used by [illegible]

d Terence to designate time.

Bac. 63 eadem in eam atque in periculum parias, a quibus

Caesar with *in* is used with temporal force by Plautus

Pers. 442 Mirum quin citus iam a foro argentarii

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

In is used, in earlier time, with the following verbs in P[lautus]

, in cena Amph. 283, in vino, Truc. 354, in convivio, Capt. 30, 72, Poen.
6, 3. 652, 654. Terence uses in vino Haut. 365, in convivio Eun. 420, Ad. 5[illegible].
In cena, scena-, vini is found in a Comic fragment, Plautus 17 and
incidentis 13-8, and in pransis in a Comic fragment, Pseudolus 182,

In somnis is used to express time in Plautus, Amph. 621, 72
Merc. 260. Mene. 226, 228, Mil. 353, 363, 393, Mostl. 490, 491, 495. In somnis
Plautus Praetext. 19, Inc. Fab. 6, and in Varro, Sat. Men., 130-7 and Inscr.
[illegible].

In quiete occurs in Plautus, Truc. 272.

In otio occurs in Terence, Ad. 20, in otio occurs in a Comic
fragment, Eun. 187 otioso in otio.

In adulterio occurs in Plautus, Cas. 476. Occurs in a
Comic fragment 7 Incert. 6[illegible]

Re and rebus with various endings are used with in q.v.

Epid. 113 is ist amicus qui in ædibus ægrotat, dic. ist opus.

Capt. 405 neque med unquam desecisse te neque patres qui ...

Pact. 1041 sui bonis tándus erit in rebus dubiis, nauci non erit,

Trin. 609 Dantem in re perdita, quam in re salva incertas aetas: et rep...

Cas. 499 in re prave sti q. optia, piscaria concurre quid mam. ...to, with in id used by Terence in the meridive construction ...

Trin. 224 Mendicitas, sine sit vestra vota, in re infamia...

Ex curvis 128, Ps. 601, 628, and in tenebris 397 in [illegible], in multis
2[illegible]; it in secunda, -- in malo, 2 est in [illegible]; in comedy
[illegible] 2 tenebris, I have all many other examples; in it in
Proverbs and Jeremiah and the early fragments in which there is
a secondary use of time.

[illegible]

Ps. 441 [illegible]

Ps. 795 in hunc modi negotio, alium [illegible]

Is. 78, Ps. 891 in tenebris.

[illegible] in titul ma time ago dies, page -,
Ps. 165 enim acta inspice in sole et vis vit,
[illegible]

In Urbe we read in the same fashion,

In Actâ is used in the same way,

those two (2) are not found in Seneca, as far as

with the preposition in, as much so that this was not in

should be written in all examples like, Com. de Agri Att. p. 176; 94

& hoc under-par p. 56, in this is used without

in four or five examples de R.R. 2-4-17, 2-7-1, 2-7-3, 3-9-10, but in

and in prose (see Commentary page 473).

ade in such examples as

Dum. - Ad. 841 cum primo luci ibo mane.

Diluculo, with a genitive, primulo, is used almost [illegible]

the same relation as cum diluculo, Trinph. 743, as

Trinph. 737 Primulo diluculo adiuti ad eg. meo.

[illegible]

Inc. Ter. Ph. 95 simul animo cum ei cordi est,

in the relation of time a time round in the adj. expression

by in a Comic frag. Attic 5 cum primo ei, Gellius 3-3 [illegible]

Syrus Sent. 606 Time dolore utendum a good physician est cum in loris.

Ad with the Accusative is used to express time by Plautus

thirty-nine (39) times, by Terence three times. Ad has three different meanings in time relations in Plautus, (1) at, (2) to, until,

(3) hence. (1) in the first class Plautus use words meaning

noon, midnight Ps. 1174, sol written Mos. § 65, sol Schreiber Ps. 1170, sol Lindsay

Ter. Ph. 90 quamvis additurum te mihi dicis nihil nisi ...

Pseud. 523 tibi quidem ... Attice dicis, / quam vellem ...

Rud. 1248 ... Plautus, ... Quoad is used Rud. 148, ...

Hec. 526 and Pseud. 544, but not in Terence. Postea ...

... Terence Andr. 322 ... but a few times in Plautus, Merc. 581 ...

Terence (com. Ad ... is used Hec. 442 ... Ph. 253, Hec. 503, Heaut. 767 ...

Merc. 579 ... Ad ...

early writers. In a diem in diem is most in acta sunt, 1-30-6, in
1-198-6 ex ea die, qua, 1-200-70 ex eo die; Hort., 1-202-10, -14, -8, -22,
-25; -30 ex omnibus locutionibus. Per is est ex in usu est
de Pertinacem non apud Catil. 2, 25: ut occurrat in acta sunt, 3-19-7, 42-15; 3-21. ex imperio meo in Cornificio (imperavit, Cat. 1, 10
Pomponia 18 ex Atticis; in Tusculanis, 1, 1; Pomponia 170, Attica 3a; Inv. 1, 2; in Cl. Pulchro, Quinctia
Aem., 5 and in inimicis 3-37.

De with the ablative expressing time was so

[illegible] the present day [illegible] [illegible], usually in connection with a verb of fear and in sense of the last also accompanied by a negative. Luph. 672, Plaut. 12, 477, 692, Mil. 65, Rud. 791, Sen. 9[illegible] Mil. 1416.

[illegible]

Men. 477 [illegible]

Rud. 1416 [illegible]

Men. 592 [illegible]

Praeter is used in the same way in Plautus

Men. 595 [illegible]

[illegible]

Ad. 294, Ad. 870 [illegible]

Post tempus is used [illegible]

Rud. 151 [illegible]

[illegible]

Rud. pst 30 retinacle terro, ext ostium ... t ini.

V. ins. 343 ... postum victor, vid ... postum ...

... postum ... Hect ... ... It was ... and ... ...
... with a ... and ... perfect ... antique ... in ... 13.

Cas. pst. 84 ... heute terro, ... Truncatum ... rotam,

... In this escape the ... and insects ... A ... with
participle, governed by a preposition is used in ... construction in
Peractus est, in ... ii ... of ... eodem, ... eodem --- ... hac, 4- ,
... eodem ... Epid. 174, Men. 437, ad ... accessum ... 1026.

... Ital ... 3-335 ... ad occasum. Pervius, ... impe-
... ...

construction is used with the prepositions ex, ante, ad, ab, inter, per, circum.

497 post calamitatem 506; post tempus, in Vers Sat. Hor. 206-1 post ... vesperum, in Invidia 4-14 post omnium ... ; inter ... 3-41 ...

... the instance in which the ... post ... an informal notation, as first the ... instructive ... ; ... the early ... historians with certainty. Idemin 39 post ... ; ante 34 post ... , matrig. 12 ; ante 33 ; post Romam ...

2) Post with the ablative of degree of difference is used by ... ; ... and by Livy with ... , ... and ... The ablative is always used with post ... preceding the ... by time, for the same use in Cato Compare Kid ...

Ac. 439 Erinys quod credidi vix anno post exegi.

Hor. 1132 ... salve, inspirate multis annis post quem ...

post quam . hinc in Epitasum sibi vocabula adsciscunt.

Ter. Ad. 70 . simul, post hoc optato adventu communi.

se . in this example, on account of the ordinal numerals, is

just as time when, rather than degree of, difference (page 58). This type

of use with quam explains the elliptical use of post in Then

Gild.-Lodge p. 266-4) as Lucumo . mihi post Plaut. Merc. 497, Demaenet mihi

Cul 798 Num tua gnata, inquit, Demaenus mihi post?

Cist. 199 Tum illa, quam compresserat, Demaenus post mihi nacto filio inquit: Eum

In these examples with the ordinals, if the adjunct is not accented,

post has the force of the preposition.

Men. prol. 36 . paucis diebus post Menti mortuost.

Examples of multo post are [Amphit. 61 = 311 Ba. 145, Bac. 853, Merc. 152, Pers. 234

Pseu. 202, 1360, Ps. 1039, 1143, Rud. 887, Truc. 413, 474. The instances in which multo

post occurs as old ablative (not the accepted line Amph. 811, nd

ablative is usual except in Truc. 413. Paulo post occurs Ps. 310 and Trin. 71.

Catullus 84-9. The form ... with ... manuscript authority ... without ... manuscript ... to read ... sept. 115 and in ... Postea ... Plautus ... Asin. 704, cul. 115, viet. 704, stich. 77, 378, 758 ... Postid or post id ... where ... postea ... a corrupt passage ... Brix, ind. 184, Petivi ... 105, 902, ind. 650, 1363.

... 116-18, tr. a.c. 565), ... I-14, 15, I-213 ... Postea ... in Hegedy, dec. Feb. 15 in Cato orig. 1, 12 ... rivers in Corsica, Nissen 6, Pol. Inc. 1, 3; exp. III, ...

[illegible] Terence ei ut times. Plautus use [illegible] and times which was not seen in Terence, truffa. 711, Rud. 3, 6, 2. 539, inc. fab. 58, Ast. 198, Epid. 107, Hec. 752, Ps. 16, 820. Caution us [illegible] nine times, almost the same. Terence has posthac in [illegible], being the only [illegible] Heauton. Asita Sem. Eclog. 1-116. Antehac is not in Virgil. Antea occurs in Terence And. 52. It is not used in Plautus except in a fragment, Trin. one, 57, nor Sedulius Mig. 14-52, nor is used in [illegible] manuscripts Epist. 13 and 3 in. 368. or antea [illegible]

2) Ante is not used with the accusative in Plautus and [illegible]

[illegible] inc. 137 quasi voluerit videri, nimis [illegible] it, so it is not in it.

The indicative measure of difference is expressed by multō Amph. 803, Am. 736, non multō ferius Cist. 611, haud multō ferius Ps. 1094, paulō ante Ist. 571, Trin. 684, 873, Ps. 896, aliquanto citius 417. Hence tam with quam Men. 541.

Examples of ante are found in the early fragments, e.g. Trag. 1. 10 ante ... quam; Trag. 2 ante ... tum; Comedy, Amphitruo 70 ante ... quam; Cist. 611 ante quam, 215 ante ... quam

[illegible]

ante ... quam septimodecimum. Compound forms in the only passage are antehac in Comedy, Amphitruo 2, 167, in Aulularia Prol. 14 antidhac in Comedy, Andria. 96 (reconstruction). The compound being given, as Lucretius, in Various Cist. Men. 17-2; Accius in the Poetic fragment, page 574 Ribbeck, in Cato Orat. 2-14, 61-, in C.I.L. I-206 741, 24, I-2 12-730; antea ea C.I.L. I-206-34.

[illegible]

after comparatives with ne restrictive (positive) a limiting substantive (or word so used) is omitted (and then in the case of quam

and in one case.

[illegible]

[illegible] occurs Amph. 154, 163, 242, 810 and esp. 7. Hoc is used with nihil; haut hoc is governed by a preposition Am. 217; so ante hoc, prae hoc, [illegible]. Hoc stands for the [illegible] the full demonstrative phrase hac aetate Am. 10, occurs (esp. 341, 890, Am. 74). aetas is the genitive with [illegible] the other pronouns are used.

[illegible]

quid aetatis Am. 30; quid tibi ego aetatis dicam? esp. 765 also quam aetatem, esp. 65; At quidem id hac aetate is it an invariable [illegible].

[illegible]

haut 110 is istuc aetatis an amori locum dabam.

Hoc in the expression hoc pactis is regarded by some as [illegible] but the [illegible] would rather indicate that hoc is used as neuter, as some

exemplar. ita aetatis. ine ... ut ... e ... description, as in the examples given on page 83, to die ... genitive (page 68). Id temporis is found in Innius, Ann. 457, illud aevitis occurs in Innius Prog. Frag. 17; but quid is not accusative of time. So aetatis a vow in a Comic fragment, Caec. 12. This construction belonged to the popular speech of the Latin language. Cf. Gildersleeve. Comparative. - Page p. 413-4, Prof. Elmer Peck, Univ. Mo. Studies, Page 233; Riemann p. 61; Weiss, Hygiene 1340, Roby, Lat. Gram. Volume I-42 ...

Prepositional Compounds with ...

Loci and locorum as partitive genitives, and with ...

loci and locorum are both used by Plautus, loci alone, ... are used by Terence, only in the Phormio; locorum ...

occurs Eum. 126, 255; Haut. 257, Men. 446, Ps. 236, Per. 32, Postridie, ubi ... List. 785; Stich. 758. Postid. or post id. locorum occurs Cas. 120, Per. 144, ... expressing a figurative relation of place, in Poenu[lus] ... ment, Pseudo 76. mane loci, with expressive time in ... sponsus, is found in Curcu, Men. 20, 337, 758. Ad id. ... meaning place, is found in a historic fragment, Ter. Andr. 6.

Adverbs of Time and Duration

Many of the time relations considered in ... expressed by the use of the cases. Nine ... tions of time as subject or object ... runs of time, and with the relation ... to are in any way different from the remainder. Men. 134 ne tamen quisquam omnia ...

I was born May 5th 1883 at Nettie Indiana
taught three years in the common schools. I then
[illegible] the degree A.B. in 1911 and that A.M. in 1912.
From 1911 to 1912 I taught here and there in various
[illegible].

In the fall of 1912 I entered De Pauw University
[illegible] and graduated in June 1916 with the
courses of instruction in Latin Greek and Sanskrit.